### THE CENTREVILLE TRAGEDY.

EVIDENCE ELICITED.

See Highee, being duly sworn, testified as follo son the Centreville avenue on the morning of Mon-October 1, 1865; nearly opposite Van Wicken's I two men walking in a very rapid manner; this was

gain; they were claim I could recognize them it I saw them gain; they were claim to maker or the mirror of the body was discovered, but no one can say to a certainty; his wife being at the time of his death on a visit among relatives in the open when a the time of his death on a visit among relatives in the opin to the time of his death on a visit among relatives in the opin to the time of his death on a visit among relatives in the opin to the time of his death on a visit among relatives in the opin to the time of his death on a visit among relatives in the time of his votet pocket were folded closely, and might have been missed by the plunderers if they had might have been missed by the plunderers if they seemed have been the object, as he was widely known as a very quiet, peacable man, careful to avoid a personal difficulty with any one; and the only threat known to have been made against him was that of some parties who said some time in long some slight disarrorment in regard to some horses which he had in training at the time.

peakls most conclusively to two men who were employed in his stables for a short time and discharged rather nummarily by him, without assigning any particular reason for so doing. They were dismissed about ten days before the term of engagement had expired and were paid the full amount of salary. Here was no apparent uses for thi feeling on their part. They left his premises and it was thought the locality also; one of them at least wont to Williamsburg. Within a short time however they obtained temporary ampleyment at some of the stables in the vicinity of the kinder Course. One of them a short time before the morder had his trunk sent to Williamsburg, and on the morang on which the tragedy was consummated ashed on the party who had forwarded his trunk and tased that he had brought it back to the Union Course, as he was going East in charge of some horses for a gen-

starday, the 13th instant; and though live days have hoped since the murder was perpetrated, no detectives may as yet been placed on the track of the miscreants. In a means of procuring the arrest of one of the suspected parties, who is now in a neighborbey Rate, it is supposed to write for him, and secure his attendance as a writness, apparently with the intention of avoiding any means which may be attendant on the sending of a pecial detective and procuring a writ of extradition; and this man is the one upon whom, in the opinion of a majority of the jurymen, the weight of the suspicion vota. In the meantime, awaiting further apontaneous levelopments, the inquest is adjourned till Saturday, becoper 13, at ten o'clock A. M.

# COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

serday for various offences, to which the prisoners or ag arraigned pleaded not guilty. The Recorder pro-

John Silmere, gailty of an attempt at perty larceny, was sent to the City Prison for fourteen days.
The calendar was then called, and Mr. Hutchings disposed of a large number of cases.

Francis Petro was tried and convicted of grand larceny, the indictment being for burglary. On the night of the 6th of September an officer while, patroling his beat one as man with a candle in his hand in a beck room of the residence of Wm. H. Arzall, of East Porty-ninth greet, the west for assessance, and on his return entered the house, which was unoccupied, Mr. Argall and family laving gone into the country in May. The officers examined the house and found that the burgiars had overhauled the articles in it, and it was subsequently discovered that about \$500 worth of property, consisting principally of bed citothes, was stolen. The prisoner was Jean doors of candle was near the spot. He gave no explanation of his appearance. As there was a legal doubt in reference to the proof of burglary, the jury rendered a wordet of grand larceny. He was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Wm. Burke was indicted for burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 20th of september broke into the prisoner was indicted for surglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 20th of september broke into the prisones of Adolph Schmidt, No. 6 Duanestreet, and sites two pieces of cloth worth \$100. A private watchman caught him in the act. He pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for four years and air months.

Bannes Williams, who was indicted for a similar offune in burgiarjously entering, the premises of Wm. Etch. No. 36 Chrysties street, on the 20th of September, and attempting to meal \$200 worth of wearing apparel, pleaded guilty to the charge. The wife of the complianted detected the prisoner in the room. It appears that Williams has just completed a term of eight years that williams has just completed a term of eight years that such a second price of the property. He was large to the prisoner

Pifty-seventh Regiment National Guard. anguarum Frey-numera Rassuser R. G. S. H. Y. Marutaner S. General Orders No. 6. received from bey-seedquarters, this regiment will setemble, armed and in migrant twitte gloves, for parade drill and martial imment, at the Westchester commy Pair grounds, sear the of White Paint on Westnesday, Oct. 10, ones, with y'n rations. Hybride line with the formed at helf-most

First Division National Guard:—

\*\*Manualtrias First Division, N. G. S. N. T. 1

\*\*New York, Oct. I. 1865. 1

\*\*Cotore:—In order to prevent confusion in the occupance of the First Division Parade Ground. Tompkins aquare, am ordered by General Asplawall to prepare and keep; record of the days upon which the ground may be desire for the use of the various regiments of the division.

\*\*Before, therefore, ordering any drill of your command, you are invited to consult this record of the days upon which drills may have been ordered, and to record your command for such uneugaged days as you may dealer. am, Golonel, respectfully, your obedient servant.

\*\*CHARLES H. TOMES.\*\*

### POLICE FOR RICHMOND COUNTY.

act was passed at the last Legisla

can easily be overcome and the price of light ch The conducting of gas from the mines to th The conducting of gas from the mines to the city by pipes, the mines being much higher than the city, is an obstacle which was thought could not be overcome; but it is proposed to obviate this difficulty by receiving the gas in New York by suction instead of by pressure at the mines, and this will enable the work to be performed with small pipes. The expense of laying two sets of pipes a distance of one hundred and fifty miles will not, it is said, be much greater than the construction of a railroad of the same length. A capital of \$10,000,000 will complete the works, including gas reservoirs in this city, and will, in the end, be a saving of millions to the inhabitants, insumuch as it will do away with the immense expense and labor connected with the transportation of coal from the mines.

Fire Escapes.

inamuch as it will do away with the immense expense and labor connected with the transportation of coal from the mines.

Fire Escapes.

The late calamitous fire in avenue A, at which so many lives were lost and so many persons injured, has had the effect of again reviving the question of having every house provided with the means of escape in case of a fire, so that persons living upon the upper floors can reach the ground in micely, even after the stairways had been destroyed. One correspondent suggests that we adopt the English plan of keeping fire escapes always ready for use in various central localities, and favors the English fire escapes as being the best, and the one most easily worked. It consists of a long funnel-shaped apparatus of canvas, with a ladder running up one side, the whole mounted on wheels and readily worked by one or two men. The escape man brings the apparatus in a very short time to the burning house, elevates it against the windows, ascends the ladder and brings children down in his arms or allows them to silde down the framel without injury, while adults can escape by the same means. Another one suggests that every family should keep a strong rope thirty or forty feet long, with a bight on one end and a piece of joist on the other to place across the window in case of need. With a polley made fast to the joist the persons below could lower from above and a sack or strong bag would enable children to come to the ground in safety.

A Car Nulanuce.

A correspondent complains of an abominable nulsance that is tolerated along the route of the avenue B care, He rides every day in these care, and says that he very seldom makes the trip through Glinton street but that either sticks, stones or mud are thrown through the

Ha rides every day in these cars, and says that he very seldom makes the trip through Clinton street but that either sticks, stones or mad are thrown through the windows at the passengers by fragged prehins and loafers, and mentions one or two instances where porsons riding in these care have sustained other injuries than the spoiling of their clothes. The company should look to it that their route is not ruined by a continuance of this intellerable practices.

that their route is not mined by a continuance of this intolerable practice.

Nulsances at the Central Park.

A lady complains of a very serious and outrageous practice which is carried on every faturday afternoon during the concert season at the Central Park. Our fair correspondent says that "professed gentlemen have resorted to the low habit of arranging themselves along the Mail in two lines. Every lady in obliged to pass through these two lines of staring, inquisitive loafers somewhat after the style of a regiment of soldiers before a reviewing officer." She further adds:—"This habit has become a nuisance, and is now so obnoxious that many indice must dispense with a promesade on the Mail." Ehe calls upon the Park Commissioners to take the matter in hand immediately, and compet these hotel and corner loafers to behave themselves; but seems to ignore the fact that if the laddes do not like to pass in review down the double-breasted lines of inquisitive surveys they could, if they so desired, avoid them by waiking on the valves grap of the "copence."

OUR TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Texas in Want of White Labor-Interesting Review of the Commercial Relations with the East-Harmony and Good Feeling-Freedmen's Bureau and the Nestroes. &c. MONTGOMENY, Monigomery Co., Sopt. 25, 1868. SOUTH WANTS TO EXTEND UNCLE SAM'S DOMINGON. Well the residence of the Commercial Comme

Since my last letter to the HERALD I have travelled quite extensively through the castern and northwestern part of

in the new constitution, Tyler will without doubt be the capital of Eastern Texas. Marshall is but fifty-six miles have been graded between these two points. Within the past three mouths the road between Marshall and Shreve-port has been put in running order, and regular trains now pass over the road daily.

port has been put in running order, and regular trains now pass over the road daily.

Camp Ford is situated four miles from the town, and the morning after our arrival at Tyler we visited the prison yard, where, on the surreader of the Confederate army, there were nearly three thousand Union soldiers confined. The prison cometery is situated on a very pleasant hill just opposite the stockade. All that remains of this prison is the stockade (which was very dight), which surrounds about two or six acres of land. Within the enclosure dispidated huts and log houses still beer sentimony that the Confederate prison of the France Missimply department disliked that and log houses still beer sentimony that the Confederate prison of the France Missimply department disliked that the prisoners for the france of the

citition of Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, by the House of Representatives in the last Congress, to call on the heads of the different

the other.

The next Congress, it is to be hoped, will take the proper steps to remedy those severe grievances, and lose no time in giving their due to the efficient clerks, who were the patriotic and wounded heroes during the country's war for liberty and justice!

A WOUNDED SOLDIER,

BUR MASSACHUSETTS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE APPEARING LEAGUE
is now a permanent institution. Unlike Fesianism they
ask he money, but offer a bounty of £100 and two hundred acres of land. I have visited the headquarters of
the President of the association, and there met several
of the prominent merchants of this city, who conversed
freely with him on the aubject of annexation and seemed
to be in the movement heart and soul. It excites not
only their sympathy, but, it is well known, that of the
provincialists.

seems to be at a standard in the department of Shawmut. One who knows states that since the resignation of General Sweeny the organization throughout the country is demoralized. The best officers have resigned all connection with it, and as for fighting men they can be seen daily at the headquarters of the Annexation League expressing their opinions pretty freely and easierly seeking for information. Not one in fifty leaves President Signott's office without enrolling himself.

AN OPPER TO TRADE OFF THE PRIME VOTE IN PRIMETIVANIA.

AN OFFER TO TRADE OFF THE PROJECT TOTAL TO TRADE OF THE PROJECT TO THE PROJECT TO THE PROJECT TO TRADE OF THE PROJECT TO THE PROJECT TO TRADE OF THE PROJECT TO TH

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Earl of Ainsile, of Scotland; Mr. J. P. Maxwell, of England; Colonel R. W. Lowery, of Halfax, N. S.; Colonel Berdan, of New York, and General B. S. Robberts, United States army, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

A short time since the announcement was published that Mrs. Polk, widow of the late General and Bishop Polk, had opened a school at Nashville, Tenn. A Southern paper says this is not altogether correct. It appears Mrs. Polk has accepted the position of Vice President of the Columbia Fernale Institute, situated in the town of Columbia, Manry county, Tenn.

The whole press has copied the mory of a correspondent that he "recently saw of Justed States Senster James S, Green, of Missouti, sangering about the stress of St. Louis clad in seedy garasenue and wearing a battered hast, and that he make a living by being a calbeous shyster." The local papers say that Mr. Green is mricilly temperate in his habitus and estands at the very head of the legal profession is Missouri.

Mr. Andress Loveland and wife, of Otter Creek township, are perhaps the oldest comple in Mercer country, Pa. Mr. Loveland was been in Ma enchusetts in the year 1171. His wife, now Hving, w in her ninetisely year. He has been married twice, his first wife having died over half a century aga. He is father of twenty children, sleven of whom are yet living. His oldest not is still alive and in his seventy-third year. Mr. Loveland and linky live alone, de their coeking and

### ARMY BULLETIN.

CAUTION TO OFFICERS AGAINST FORGED PAPERS.
The following general orders have been issued.—
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJULANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WARDISTANT, Sept. 21, 1866.
First—All officers of the army whose duty it may
to prepare papers and pay accounts presented by perso
representing themselves to be officers or soldiers d
charged from the service are cautioned to be careful
on their guard against the numerous papers beari
forced ignatures of officers of the name, which them

PAT OF EXTRA DUTY MEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJOTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, W. SHENGTON, Sept. 22, 1895.

In accordance with section 7 of the act approved July 13, 1866, the following are substituted for paragraphs 902 and 903, article 39, of the Revised Regulations o

13, 1866, the following are substituted for paragraphs 902 and 903, article 39, of the Revized Regulations of 1863:—
902.—When it is necessary to employ soldiers as artificers or laborers in the construction of permanent military works or public reads, crother constant labor of not less than ten days duration, in any case they shall receive, in addition to their regular pay, the following compensation therefor:—Enlisted men working as artificers, and non-commissioned officers employed as overseers of such work, not exceeding one overseer for every twenty men, thirty-five cents a day, and enlisted men employed as laborers twenty cents per definition of the later of the musisered as extra duty men. The allowance of thirty five cents per day is to those employed as mechanics, overseers and clerks in the bureau of the War Department, at the headquarters of the army and at military divisions or department headquarters; but no man shall be rated or paid as a clerk, overseer or mechanic who is not actually employed as such. Commanding officers will particularly see to this. Nor shall any soldier be rated at higher pay than twenty cents per day, except by the order 903. Enlisted men of the Ordnance and Engineer departments, artificers of artiflery, hospital stewards and ordnanco sergeants are not ensitted to this allowance.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster General have just been published:—
Cotonel G. W. Bradley, Quartermaster's Department, is hereby author sed to delay reporting at Fort Riley, Kansas, as directed in special orders No. 388, paragraph one, August 8, 1866, from this office, until September 20, 1866.

Kansa, as directed in special orders No. 388, paragraph one, August 8, 1866, from this office, until September 20, 1868.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers:—Brevet Brigadier General J. J. Dana, Quartermaster: Department, for twenty days; Captain J. H. Beicher, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, for twenty days, to date from September 2, 1868; Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Perry, Quartermaster Bepartment for twenty days, to take effect September 7, 1866.

Captain Henry Inman, Acting Quartermaster, U. S. A., having reported at these headquarters, in conformity with Special Order No. 11, Commissary of Subautence Headquarters, Mititary Division of the Messouri, will proceed immediately and relieve Captain H. J. Farnsworth, Acting Quartermaster, U. S. Vola., at Fort Union, New Mexico, and report his arrival, by letter, to the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Mussouri and Brevet Brigadier General J. H. Carleton, commanding District of New Mexico, anta Fe. Captain H. J. Farnsworth, Acting Quartermaster, U. S. Vols, will, on the arrival of Captain Henry Inman, Acting Quartermaster, U. S. A., at Fort Union, New Mexico, turn over to him all povernme t property, funds and employes in his possession pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department. On completing this duty he will proceed to his place of residence, and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

First Leutenant J. I. Church'll, Second battallon Fifteenth United States Infantry, commanding post of Natchez, will, in addition to his other duties, assume the duties of Acting Assistant Quartermaster, for the public property en hand.

ASSISTENT TO DUTY IN NEW YORK Assistant Quartermaster, for the public property on hand.

ASSISTENT TO DUTY IN NEW YORK Assistant Quartermaster. Proventing Second United States Army, to duty at Fort Weed, New York harber.

lays leave of absonce, with reserving the proper state of absonce of the United States Army, has been appointed Chief Medical Purveyor of the United States Army, and stationed at New York city; Brevet Colonels C. McDouent, Francis K. Abudie, Robert Murry and Charles K. Sutherland bave been appointed Modical Purveyors United States

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Taylor, Surgeon United States Army, is ordered to proceed to Chicaco, Ill., and report in person on the lat of October to Brevet Brigader General Burtank, Colonel Second United States infantry, President of the Board of Officers convened at that place by special orders No. 404, August 16, 1866, from the War Densertment, is examined officers to

## NAVY BULLETIN.

Ser. 20.—Acting Volunieer Lieutenant and Pilot Martin Freeman from the Cowsilp and placed on leave of absence.

Ser. 17.—Captain Napoleon Collins, to command the Sacramento; Acting Ensign John Lowrie, to the Newbern.

Ser. 17.—Captain Napoleon Collins, to command the Sacramento; Acting Ensign John Lowrie, to the Newbern.

Ser. 19.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Leopoid Cattaway and A. D. Renshaw, to the Resace; First Assistant Engineer Series, and the Regimeer Series, to experimental duty at the Novelty Iron Works, New York; Lieutenant Commander A. R. McNari, to the Naval Academy.

Ser. 20.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Acquettus Capt to the Tabona; Chief Engineer Mortimer Kellevg to superintend the construction of government buildings at Bridgeport, Mass.; Acting Assistant Engineers Edwin 7. Phillips and Josiah C. Chaffee to the Reaca.

APPOINTENT ASVORDA.

Ser. 19.—Mate A. J. Kenny.

Ser. 19.—Mate A. J. Kenny.

ABUITAL OF THE RIFTED STATES FRACTICE SHIP ASSIST.

The United States practice ship Sabine arrived at this port yesterday morning and satchored in the North river, where she will remain for the present. Her crew consists of one hundred and fifty men and three hundred and fifty navel apprentices. The Sabine comes to this port to refit and take in her winter supplies. The following is a last of her officers:—Commander, R. D. Lewry; Licutenant and Exceutive Officer, R. De H. Manley; Paymater, R. C. Spalding, Surgeon, B. F. Gibbs; Chaplain, T. G. Salter; Acting Massers, B. S. Melville, E. B. Hussey, G. D. Newcombe; Assistant Sorgeon, G. P. Winstow, Acting Ensigns, J. C. Ostley, E. R. Warren; Boatswain, Thomas Collier; Gunner, William top; Captains Glerk, W. K. Roach; Psymaster's Ulerk, H. J. Cuthhert; Mates, C. R. Magruder, Thomas Ridgite, W. W. Robinson, H. E. Jenson, William top; Captains Glerk, W. E. Roach, Psymaster's Grew, Acting Ensigns, J. C. Ostley, E. R. Warren; Boatswain, Thomas Collier; Gunner, William top; Captains Glerk, W. E. Roach, Psymaster's Grew and Apprentices from the naval practice

T. G. L. Interest.

New Hampaire.

Commodors D. Lanman, commanding the Atlantic coast squatron, arrived on the 27th uit with he flagship, the United States etcamer Tacony, from Fort Royal and the routhern coast. The following is a list of the officers of the Tacony: —Commander, W. J. Tenyle; Lientennt Commander, E. M. Shepherd; Acting Roater, G. F. R. Wappenham: Rankers, N. McLetel and Humb Johnson.

Scott, sailed from San Francisco to August 28.

The United States revenue cutter Wayanda arriv. The United States revenue cutter Wayanda arriv. Blo Janeiro on the 7th inst. in fliry days from Baltis. The Wayanda so badly sprung one of her masts it had to be taken out and a new one stepped in its; Sho was to leave on Monday, September 3, for Sancisco, through the Strains of Magelian. The follow a list of her officers:—Captain, James H. Seldon; Lieutenant, E. L. Cowton; Second Lieutenant, E. Hackenants, J. Keyso and A. Hofurgeon, B. Sernig; Chief Engineer, James A. First Assistant Engineer, J. B. Lucas and F. McCarthy.

BRABIL SQUADRON.

The United States steamer Wasp, Lieuten mander Kirkland, arrived at Montevideo on July 29, from New Palmyra, in a tilek fogrowly escaped going on the Pamela rock.

volved in unjust reproach those real artists who have never entered Bohemia or who have safely traverse and accepted from that perilous but enchanted territory He stigmatizes the Bohemians as impotent wretches wh die and leave naught behind them but their unpaid bill

then again to Paris, with its ambitions and i pointments, its gaisties and its cruel deceptions fatal disclosure and a duel with one of Iza's be levers, to Rome, and back again to Paris, and to

lovers, to Rome, and back again to Paris, and to a munder which is described as powerfully as the double suicide in Eugène Sue's "Wandering Jew."

But deeper than the interest of the story is its scientific and moral purpose. The author has undertaken to trace in Pierre and Ira, and incidentally in André, the physiological and psychological problem involved in the cases of natural and adulterise children. And he has no less boidly attacked, and has invoked legislative side in repressing the social customs which leave woman unprotected and lead to infanticide or to the foundling hospital, entailing wretchedness, shame and prostitution upon abandoned mothers and incalculable woes upon generations of illegitimate children. He would risk even the possible abuses of a repeal of the French law which at present prohibits is recherche de in paternité. By legal protection for young women, and by educating young men to chastity, he would hope to check the ravages of the great social evil which has hitherto before the wisest legislators.

Lofty as the moral purpose of this novel undoubtedly is, its subtle analysis of characters to which the polson of vice has been hereditarily transmitted, and in which its symptoms have been argravated by chrumstances, might, in English, to those unfamiliar with the subject, prove a hazardous experiment. Some of the scenes of passion through which our author has feit it necessary to carry Pierre and Iss in order to diagnose properly their cases and to prescribe effectually for the treatment of all similar cases, might, as in English versions of his Dome our Cambiias, be apt rather to tempt than to warn.

Our of the Depths. The Storky of a Woman's

Dome our Comblies, be apt rather to tempt than towarn.

Out of TER DEPTHS. THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S

LIFE. T. B. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia.

This is a reprint of an English novel which has the same moral purpose as the "Affaire Clomenceau" of Alexandre Dumas the younger. But the story—"the old terrible tale of suffering, sin and shame"—is here written down professedly by a fallen girl, Mary Smith, who has been rescued from the depths of degradation and woe by Christian hands. Strong hands, too, are those of the Hon, and Rev. Alberie Berkelmy, a muscular Christian of the best and rarest type. Mary is rescued, but only to die on the eve of her marriage to a kind hearted farmer, who, knowing her whole history, is ready and eager to make her his wife. But courageous as the writer shown-herself to be she has still too much freer of Mrs. Grundy before her eyes to let Mary live to be married. Some parts of the work are a little too highly flavored with the lower kind of tract style, lately denounced by an English bishop. One is unpleasantly reminded of the plous fraud which wraps up "evangelical tracts" in paper, revealing only some stolen suspictous title to tempt the preview of the bookshop windows in Roliwell street, in London. But the book offers also some scenes which are as graphically described as if George Augustus Saia, or "Cassail" Breen soud had borrowed the writer's pen, and the purpose for which it was written is beyond all predes.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Tournament at Auburn.
ATHERS, Oct. 4, 1806.
The first match this morning was between the Pacific and Arctic clubs, and resulted in a victory for the former sy a score of forty-seven to seventeen.
The grand match of the tournament thun far came of this after nece, between the Nisagara and Excelsion clubs, resulting in a victory for the Excelsions by a score of teenty-sight to twenty-siz.
To-morrow morning, at ton o'clock, the throwing match takes place.
At cleave o'clock there will be a tremendous muffly match.
The grand match for the gold ball and the champtonship takes place at two P. M., after which the schem will be averaged.